

Status: Path 1 of [Dialog Information Services via Modem]

Status: Initializing TCP/IP using (UseTelnetProto 1 ServiceID pto-dialog)
Trying 31060000009998...Open

DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES

PLEASE LOGON:

***** HHHHHHHH SSSSSSSS?

Status: Signing onto Dialog

ENTER PASSWORD:

***** HHHHHHHH SSSSSSSS? *****

Welcome to DIALOG

Status: Connected

Dialog level 04.12.02D

Last logoff: 07sep04 10:36:18

Logon file405 13sep04 11:47:27

*** ANNOUNCEMENT ***

--Connect Time joins DialUnits as pricing options on Dialog.
See HELP CONNECT for information.

--SourceOne patents are now delivered to your email inbox
as PDF replacing TIFF delivery. See HELP SOURCE1 for more
information.

--Important Notice to Freelance Authors--
See HELP FREELANCE for more information

NEW FILES RELEASED

***F-D-C Gold/Silver Sheet (File 184)

***BIOSIS Toxicology (File 157)

***IPA Toxicology (File 153)

UPDATING RESUMED

RELOADED

***Toxfile (File 156)

REMOVED

>>> Enter BEGIN HOMEBASE for Dialog Announcements <<<
>>> of new databases, price changes, etc. <<<

* * * *

SYSTEM:HOME

Cost is in DialUnits

Menu System II: D2 version 1.7.9 term=ASCII

*** DIALOG HOMEBASE(SM) Main Menu ***

Information:

1. Announcements (new files, reloads, etc.)
2. Database, Rates, & Command Descriptions
3. Help in Choosing Databases for Your Topic
4. Customer Services (telephone assistance, training, seminars, etc.)
5. Product Descriptions

Connections:

6. DIALOG(R) Document Delivery
7. Data Star(R)

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/H = Help

/L = Logoff

/NOMENU = Command Mode

Enter an option number to view information or to connect to an online service. Enter a BEGIN command plus a file number to search a database (e.g., B1 for ERIC).
?b agri, tmks

13sep04 11:47:33 User242963 Session D320.1
\$0.00 0.197 DialUnits FileHomeBase
\$0.00 Estimated cost FileHomeBase
\$0.02 TELNET
\$0.02 Estimated cost this search
\$0.02 Estimated total session cost 0.197 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

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(c) 2004 BIOSIS
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***European TRADEMARKSCAN has been reloaded. See HELP NEWS 126.**
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January 23, 2004 - Madrid protocol registrations. See HELP NEWS 226.
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*See HELP NEWS 228 for new information about international classes.
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 File 669:TRADEMARKSCAN(R)-Japan 2004/Aug
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 File 677:TRADEMARKSCAN(R)-Liechtenstein 2004/Sep W2
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 File 680:TRADEMARKSCAN(R)-Czech Republic 2004/Sep
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*File 682: For latest issue info, TYPE 9999999/23

Set	Items	Description
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?s campanula		
S1	2417	CAMPANULA
?s 08.01.17		
S2	0	08.01.17
?s pkmp01		
S3	0	PKMP01
?s jensen		

S4 10606 JENSEN
?s s s1 and s4
0 S S1
10606 S4
S5 0 S S1 AND S4
?s s1 and s4
2417 S1
10606 S4
S6 2 S1 AND S4

?d s6/3/all

Display 6/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 98)

DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

04503021 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGSA01003021 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

The classification and geography of the flowering plants: dicotyledons of the class Angiospermae (subclasses Magnoliidae, Ranunculidae, Caryophyllidae, Dilleniidae, Rosidae, Asteridae, and Lamiidae).

Thorne, Robert F

The Botanical Review (Bot Rev) v. 66 no4 (Oct./Dec. 2000) p. 441-647

SPECIAL FEATURES: bibl diag tab ISSN: 0006-8101

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

WORD COUNT: 110909

- end of record -

?

Display 6/3/2 (Item 2 from file: 98)

DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

04273627 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGSA00023627 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Limits to adaptive plasticity: temperature and photoperiod influence shade-avoidance responses.

Weinig, Cynthia

American Journal of Botany (Am J Bot) v. 87 no11 (Nov. 2000) p. 1660-8

SPECIAL FEATURES: bibl graph tab ISSN: 0002-9122

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

WORD COUNT: 6637

- end of record -

?d s6/kwic/all

Display 6/KWIC/1 (Item 1 from file: 98)

DIALOG(R)File 98:(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

... World, by Gelderen et al. (1994); Systematics and Evolution of the Ranunculiflorae, edited by U. Jensen and Kadereit (1995); The Anther: Form, Function and Phylogeny, edited by D'Arcy and Keating...1997); distribution of iridoids and other compounds in Loganiaceae and other families of Asteridae (S. Jensen, 1992); chemotaxonomy of Sanango of Gesneriaceae (S. Jensen, 1994); secondary compounds of Ranunculaceae (U. Jensen, 1995a); alcohol dehydrogenase genes in Ranunculaceae (Kosuge et al., 1995); phytochrome B and E in...

...chemosystematic markers in Rubiaceae (M. Young et al., 1996).

Serological in estigations are fewer. U. Jensen et al. (1994) found that all taxa of high legumin similarity belong to Malvanae, Rutanae... Euphorbiaceae closely allied with Urticales, Flacourtiaceae, and Passifloraceae but even more similar to Thymelaeaceae. U. Jensen (1995b) also found that legumin is the main seed-storage protein in Ranunculaceae, supporting the...1993; Meijer, 1997); Ranunculaceae (Duncan & Keener, 1991; Fu, 1990; Hiepkko, 1995; Hoot, 1991); Ranunculaceae (U. Jensen & Kadereit,

1995); Endosteira, Rhizophoraceae (Dorr, 1994); Maloideae (K. Robertson et al., 1991) and Rubus, Rosaceae...and Geniostomaceae (Struwe et al., 1995), transfer of the Potalioideae to the Gentianaceae (S. R. Jensen, 1992; Struwe & Albert, 1996), and removal of Plocosperma to the Lamiales (S. R. Jensen, 1992; M. E. Endress et al., 1996).

In the Rubiaceae the Antirrheoideae are included in...Inamdar et al., 1986a; Isely, 1986; Iwatsuki & Raven, 1997; Jansen et al., 1998; S. R. Jensen, 1992; S. R. Jensen et al., 1975; U. Jensen, 1991; U. Jensen & Fairbrothers, 1983; Johansen, 1950; Johri, 1984; Johri et al., 1992; Judd et al., 1994, 1999...Friis et al., 1991, 1995; Gershenzon & Mabry, 1983; Giannasi, 1988; Gottlieb et al., 1989; U. Jensen & Greven, 1984; Kubitzki et al., 1993; Loconte & Stevenson, 1991; Phillipson et al., 1985; Qiu et al., 1995; Bruckner, 1995; Carlquist, 1995d; Endress, 1995; Hennig et al., 1994; Hoot & Crane, 1995; U. Jensen, 1995a, 1995b; U. Jensen & Kadereit, 1995; Kubitzki, 1995; Loconte et al., 1995; Phillipson et al., 1985; Ronse Decraene & Smets...
...Hydrastis) Temp eN(NE, sOnt & Minn-Ga & eKan) (Carlquist, 1995b; Hoot, 1995; Johansson, 1995; Johansson & Jensen, 1993; Keener, 1993; Nowicke & Skvarla, 1979; Tobe & Keating, 1985)
Ranunculaceae (C; 58/2,505) Subcosm...

...Carlquist, 1995b; Duncan & Keener, 1991; Gregory, 1941; Hammond, 1955; Hiepko, 1995; Hoot, 1991, 1995; U. Jensen, 1967, 1968, 1995a, 1995b; U. Jensen et al., 1995; Johansson, 1995; Johansson & Jansen, 1993; Kosuge et al., 1995; Kumazawa, 1938; Okada...

...Keener, 1989)

Coptidoideae (2/11) (Coptis, Xanthorhiza) nTemp-Arct Euras;
N(Green-Alas -Fla) (U. Jensen et al., 1995; Kosuge et al., 1995)
Isopyroideae (incl. Thalictrum) (10/205) Trop-bor Af...

...H N(-Green) P(Bonin) S(Andes-Pat) WInd (Carlquist & Zona, 1988b; Ernst, 1962; U. Jensen, 1967; Kadereit, 1993; Kadereit et al., 1994, 1995; Liden, 1986; Loconte et al., 1995; Swartzbach...H I(-Masc) Ma Me(-Fiji)
N(-Que) P(-Marq) S(-Fuegia) WInd Z (U. Jensen et al., 1994; Kapil & Bhatnagar, 1994; Punt, 1987; Seigler, 1994; C. Vogel, 1986; Webster, 1967
...SC-WInd-Braz; Cal -nPeru & Gal (Carlquist, 1978c; Dahlgren, 1975a; Giannasi, 1988; Goldblatt, 1976c; U. Jensen et al., 1994; Nowicke & Skvarla, 1979; Prijanto, 1970b; Rogers, 1982; Royen, 1957)
Salvadoraceae (C; 3...

...Badillo, 1971; Carlquist, 1998c; Jorgensen, 1995)
Rutanae (C; 1, 133/23, 830) (Giannasi, 1988; U. Jensen et al., 1994)
Rutales (Sapindales) (C; 1, 133/23,830) (Gadek et al., 1996; Mauritzon
...1988; Tobe & Raven, 1988a, 1988b)
Saxifragales (C; 81/2,305) (Bohm et al., 1986; Grund & Jensen, 1979; Hirsch-Jetter & Soltis, 1996; Morgan & Soltis, 1993; Soltis & Soltis, 1997; Soltis et al., 1993...Asteridae (C; 2,311/34,920) (Olmstead et al., 1992)
Cornanae (C; 77/1,645) (Jensen, 1992; Morgan & Soltis, 1993; D. Soltis & P. Soltis, 1997; Stern et al., 1970)
Hydrangeales (C...

...N(-BrC, NY) S(-Chile, Pat) (Bohm et al., 1985; Gandolfo et al., 1998a; Grund & Jensen, 1979; Hufford, 1997; Magallon-Puebla, 1997; Roels et al., 1997; Soltis et al., 1995)
Philadelphoideae...

...eAu (-Tas) C(-Mex) G I Me(-Sol) P(Fern) S(Andes-Fuegia) Z (Grund & Jensen, 1979; Pragowski & Grafstrom, 1985)
Escallonioidae (incl. Abrophyllum, Argophyllum, Carpodetus, Choristylis, Corokia, Cuttsia, Forgesia, Ixerba, Pottingeria...P(-Poly) Z (Carlquist, 1981a; Erbar & Leins, 1996b; I. Friis, 1987; Gershenzon & Mabry, 1983; Grund & Jensen, 1979; Schodde, 1972; Schurhoff, 1926; Stuhlfauth et al., 1985; Tieghem, 1884; Wilkinson, 1992)
Byblidaceae (C...Yatskievych & Zavada, 1984)
Lamianae (Gentiananae) (C; 2,513/41,080) (Carlquist, 1992b; Harborne, 1966; S. Jensen, 1992; Lu, 1990; Scogin & Romo-Contreras, 1992)
Rubiales (Gentianales) (C; 1,286/17,040) (Bailey...

...Transv) seAs nAu G I(-Masc) Ma Me(-Fiji) P(-Marq) S(Col-Braz) (S. Jensen , 1992; Struwe & Albert, 1996, 2000)

Loganiaceae (C; 8/120) Trop-warm temp Af e, seAs...1980)

Lamiales (Scrophulariales, Bignoniales) (C; 1,227/24,040) (Behnke & Barthlott, 1983; Giannasi, 1988; S. Jensen , 1992; Oxelman et al., 1999; Scogin, 1992b; Scogin & Romo-Contreras, 1992; Tomas-Barberanet et al...

...Lithophytum) Trop C: sMex-Guat (Chiang & Frame, 1987; M. Endress et al., 1996; S. R. Jensen , 1992; Oxelman et al., 1999)

Gesneriaceae (C; 147/3,720) Trop-warm temp Af (-CapeP...

...incl. Sanango (56/1,800) Trop America: WInd & Mex-Coco & nArg, Bol (Dickison, 1994; S. Jensen , 1994; Norman, 1994; Wiehler, 1983, 1994)

Coronantheroideae (9/20) Trop-temp SHemisphere: Sol, NCal-NZ...

...S(-Chile) WInd (Ahmad, 1974; Behnke, 1986a; Carlquist & Zona, 1988a; Hedren et al., 1995; H. Jensen et al., 1988; Long, 1970; McDade & Moody, 1999; McDade et al., 1996, 2000; Scotland, 1993Dahlgren et al., 1979; Dahlgren in Dahlgren & van Wyk, 1988; Engell, 1987; H. Jensen et al., 1988; Thorne, 1992)

Retzioideae (1/1) (Retzia) Temp sAf(Cape) (Dahlgren et al... Heidelberg.

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Dahlgren, R. M. T., S. Rosendal- Jensen & B. J. Nielsen. 1981. A revised classification of the angiosperms with comments on correlation between...192: 79-97.

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...Leins. 1989. On the early floral development and the mechanisms of

secondary pollen presentation in *Campanula*, *Jasione* and *Lobelia*. Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 111: 29-55.

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...Phylogenetic relationships of the Lardizabalaceae and Sargentodoxaceae: Chloroplast and nuclear DNA sequence evidence. In U. **Jensen** & J. W. Kadereit (eds.), Systematics and evolution of the Ranunculiflorae. Pl. Syst. & Evol., Suppl. 9...Robinson & C. Jeffrey (eds.), Biology and utilization of the Cucurbitaceae. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, NY.

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...MA.

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evolution of the Ranunculiflorae. Pl. Syst. & Evol., Suppl. 9...

- end of record -

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Display 6/KWIC/2 (Item 2 from file: 98)

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(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

... early or late and are known to influence levels of elongation (Myster and Moe, 1995; Jensen et al., 1996; Myster et al., 1997; Neilly, Hickleton, and Kristie, 1997; Talon and Zeevart...dramatically increase cell elongation in stems (Erwin, Velgruth, and Heins, 1994; Myster and Moe, 1995; Jensen et al., 1996; Myster et al., 1997; Neilly et al., 1997). Elevated levels of cell...

...curtails later elongation in many species including A. theophrasti (Gilmour et al., 1986; Juntilla and Jensen, 1988; Talon and Zeevart, 1992; Olsen, Juntilla, and Moritz, 1995; Patterson, 1995). Abutilon theophrasti enters...canopies on the spectral energy distribution of natural daylight. Photochemistry and Photobiology 25: 539-545.

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- end of record -

?s portenschlagiana

S7 16 PORTENSCHLAGIANA

?s s1 and s7

2417 S1

16 S7

S8 16 S1 AND S7

?rd s8

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>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 681.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 682.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

>>>Record 266:296055 ignored; incomplete bibliographic data, not retained - in RD set

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S9 13 RD S8 (unique items)

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Display 9/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 2004 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0011691868 BIOSIS NO.: 199800486115

Non-gramineous hosts of Myriosclerotinia borealis

AUTHOR: Saito Izumi (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Agrosoci. Res. Lab., Hokkai Sankyo Co. Ltd., 27-4

Kitanosato, Kitahiroshima, Hokkaido 061-1111, Japan**Japan

JOURNAL: Mycoscience 39 (2): p145-153 July 15, 1998 1998

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 1340-3540

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

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Display 9/3/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 2004 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0007709814 BIOSIS NO.: 199191092705

**ELECTROPHORETIC STUDY AND GENETIC AFFINITY IN THE CAMPANULA -ELATINES AND
CAMPANULA -FRAGILIS CAMPANULACEAE ROCK-PLANT GROUP FROM ITALY AND WEST
YUGOSLAVIA**

AUTHOR: FRIZZU G (Reprint); TAMMARO F

AUTHOR ADDRESS: ENVIRONMENTAL SCI DEP, BOTANICAL SECT, FAC SCI, UNIV

L'AQUILA, LOC COPPITO, I-67100 L'AQUILA, ITALY**ITALY

JOURNAL: Plant Systematics and Evolution 174 (1-2): p67-74 1991

ISSN: 0378-2697

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

- end of record -

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Display 9/3/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 2004 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0007161827 BIOSIS NO.: 199089079718

**ELECTROPHORETIC VARIATION OF ISOPHYLLAE BELLFLOWERS GENUS CAMPANULA L.
FROM CENTRAL-SOUTHERN ITALY AND DALMATIA YUGOSLAVIA**

AUTHOR: FRIZZU G (Reprint); POMPONI G; TAMMARO F; BULLINI L

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DIP SCI AMBIENTALI, UNIV L'AQUILA, ITALY**ITALY

JOURNAL: Informatore Botanico Italiano 19 (3): p437-440 1987

ISSN: 0020-0697

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ITALIAN

- end of record -

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Display 9/3/4 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

00734334 Genuine Article#: ER765 No. References: 14

**Title: ELECTROPHORETIC STUDY AND GENETIC AFFINITY IN THE CAMPANULA
-ELATINES AND C-FRAGILIS (CAMPANULACEAE) ROCK-PLANTS GROUP FROM ITALY
AND W YUGOSLAVIA**

Author(s): FRIZZU G; TAMMARO F

Corporate Source: UNIV LAQUILA, FAC SCI, DEPT ENVIRONM SCI, BOT SECT, LOC
COPPITO/I-67100 LAQUILA//ITALY/

Journal: PLANT SYSTEMATICS AND EVOLUTION, 1991, V174, N1-2, P67-73

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE (Abstract Available)

- end of record -

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Display 9/3/5 (Item 1 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50: CAB Abstracts

(c) 2004 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

04080899 CAB Accession Number: 20013083301

Forcing and molecular characterization of Campanula .

Joung, Y. H.; Roh, M. S.; Kim, T. I.; Song, J. S.

USDA, ARS, National Arboretum, Floral and Nursery Plants Research Unit, Beltsville, MD 20705, USA.

Conference Title: Proceedings of the International Symposium on Molecular Markers for Characterizing Genotypes and Identifying Cultivars in Horticulture, Montpellier, France, 6-8 March 2000.

Acta Horticulturae (No. 546): p.421-425

Publication Year: 2001

ISSN: 0567-7572

Editors: Dore, C.; Dosba, F.; Baril, C. --

ISBN: 90-6605-764-5

Language: English

Document Type: Journal article; Conference paper

- end of record -

?

Display 9/3/6 (Item 2 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

(c) 2004 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

02371332 CAB Accession Number: 911618994

Electrophoretic study and genetic affinity in the Campanula elatines and C. fragilis (Campanulaceae) rock-plants group from Italy and W. Jugoslavia.

Frizzi, G.; Tammaro, F.

Department of Environmental Sciences, Botanical Section, Faculty of Sciences, University of L'Aquila, Coppito, 67100 L'Aquila, Italy.

Plant Systematics and Evolution vol. 174 (1-2): p.67-73

Publication Year: 1991

ISSN: 0378-2697 --

Language: English

Document Type: Journal article

- end of record -

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Display 9/3/7 (Item 3 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

(c) 2004 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

00468215 CAB Accession Number: 760347037

Variety trials with Campanula 1970-1974.

Original Title: Sortsforsoeg med Campanula 1970-74.

Clausen, G.

Statens Vaeksthusforsoeg, Virum, Denmark.

Tidsskrift for Planteavl vol. 80 (4): p.443-461

Publication Year: 1976

ISSN: 0040-7135 --

Language: Danish Summary Language: english

Document Type: Journal article

- end of record -

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Display 9/3/8 (Item 1 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

(c)2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

02837226 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 97A0119484 FILE SEGMENT: PreJICST-E
Studies on the regulation of flowering in Genus Campanula . 4. Effects of
daylength on the growth and flowering in C. portenschlagiana and C.
carpatica.

ASANO AKIRA (1); KOMAGATA TOMOYUKI (1)

(1) Ibaraki Agricultural Center

Engei Gakkai Zasshi. Bessatsu(Symposium and Spring Meeting of Japanese Society for Horticultural Science), 1995, VOL.64,NO.2, PAGE.528-529

JOURNAL NUMBER: L1825AAJ

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Proceeding
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

- end of record -

?

Display 9/3/9 (Item 2 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

(c)2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

01928312 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 93A0978852 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Studies on the Regulation of Flowering in Perennial Plants Campanula .
ASANO AKIRA (1); KOMAGATA TOMOYUKI (1)
(1) Ibaraki-ken Horticultural Exp. Stn.
Ibarakiken Engei Shikenjo Kenkyu Hokoku(Bulletin of Ibaraki Horticultural
Experiment Station), 1992, NO.17, PAGE.101-113, TBL.12, REF.9
JOURNAL NUMBER: Z0367AAP ISSN NO: 0387-186X
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 635.9 581.52.02/.03
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

- end of record -

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Display 9/3/10 (Item 1 from file: 98)

DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text

(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

03050736 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGS195050736 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR
FULLTEXT)

Perfect pitch.

AUGMENTED TITLE: gardeners make the most of a steep slope
Starr, Deborah A

Horticulture (Horticulture) v. 73 (Dec. '95) p. 38-45

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article

SPECIAL FEATURES: il ISSN: 0018-5329

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

WORD COUNT: 3490

- end of record -

?

Display 9/3/11 (Item 2 from file: 98)

DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text

(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

02519037 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGS193019037

Jewels among the stones: a sampler of rock garden plants.

Fischer, Thomas

Horticulture (Horticulture) v. 71 (Apr. '93) p. 70-3

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article

SPECIAL FEATURES: il ISSN: 0018-5329

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

- end of record -

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Display 9/3/12 (Item 1 from file: 203)

DIALOG(R)File 203:AGRIS

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01674877 AGRIS No: 93-043635

[Ornamental species for soil covering] (Teppiche und Laeuffer)

Wolf, R.

Journal: Deutscher Gartenbau, 1991, v. 45(36) p. 2198-2201

Language: German

- end of record -

?

Display 9/3/13 (Item 2 from file: 203)

DIALOG(R)File 203:AGRIS

Dist by NAL, Intl Copr. All rights reserved. All rts. reserv.

00884826 AGRIS No: 840822

Cultivation of six *Campanula* spp. in pots. *Campanula carpatica*, *Campanula fragilis*, *Campanula isophylla*, *Campanula portenschlagiana*, *Campanula poscharskyana* and *Campanula pyramidalis*] (Sex vackra *Campanula* foer odling i kruk - *Campanula carpatica*, *C. fragilis*, *C. isophylla*, *C. portenschlagiana*, *C. poscharskyana*, och *C. pyramidalis*)

Wikesjoe, K.

Publisher: , Alnarp (Sweden), 1982, 39 p.

Series title: Konsulentavdelningens Rapporter - Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet. Traedgaard (Sweden), no. 230

Language: Swedish

- end of record -

?

?d s9/9/7, 10, 11

Display 9/9/7 (Item 3 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

(c) 2004 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

00468215 CAB Accession Number: 760347037

Variety trials with *Campanula* 1970-1974.

Original Title: Sortsforsoeg med *Campanula* 1970-74.

Clausen, G.

Statens Vaeksthusforsoeg, Virum, Denmark.

Tidsskrift for Planteavl vol. 80 (4): p.443-461

Publication Year: 1976

ISSN: 0040-7135

7 col. pl. --

Language: Danish Summary Language: english

Document Type: Journal article

Thirty-four *Campanula* cvs and spp. were assessed for flower shape and colour, flowering and foliage quality at 2 sites. The highest-rated were *C. carpatica* cv. Alba, *C. carpatica* cv. Karl Foerster, *C. garganica* cv. Blue Diamond, *C. glomerata* cv. Superba, *C. grandis* cv. Percy Piper, *C. portenschlagiana* cv. Birch Hybrid and *C. poscharskyana* cv. Stella, and they are described in detail. 10 ref.

DESCRIPTORS: varieties; ornamental plants; ornamental herbaceous plants

IDENTIFIERS: *Campanula* spp; *Campanula grandis*

ORGANISM DESCRIPTORS: *Campanula carpatica*; *Campanula garganica*; *Campanula glomerata*; *Campanula portenschlagiana*; *Campanula poscharskyana*; **CAMPANULA** PERSICIFOLIA

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: Denmark

BROADER TERMS: plants; ornamental plants; Spermatophyta; *Campanula*; Campanulaceae; Campanulales; dicotyledons; angiosperms; Scandinavia; Northern Europe; Europe

CABICODES: Plants of Economic Importance (General) (FF000)

- end of record -

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Display 9/9/10 (Item 1 from file: 98)

DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text

(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

03050736 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGS195050736 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)

Perfect pitch.

AUGMENTED TITLE: gardeners make the most of a steep slope

Starr, Deborah A

Horticulture (Horticulture) v. 73 (Dec. '95) p. 38-45

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article

SPECIAL FEATURES: il ISSN: 0018-5329

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

RECORD TYPE: Abstract; Fulltext RECORD STATUS: New record

WORD COUNT: 3490

ABSTRACT: The changes implemented by 2 gardeners in order to transform a sparse slope into a garden of their choice are described. The design of the garden, which is situated on a hillside in Oakland, California, and the plant species used are discussed.

TEXT:

WHEN GARDENERS set out to find a home, what they really are looking for is a suitable yard. Realtors across the country are left baffled by gardening clients who give only a rudimentary glance at the features of the house, but race outdoors to examine in detail the condition of the lot, its orientation, and the availability of such commodities as light, soil, and water. Often the magic words "I'll take it" depend more on the possibilities presented outside the walls of the castle-to-be than inside them.

Such was the case eight years ago when Kent Gullickson, a soft-spoken nurseryman-cum-technical support person, and Joe Frankenfield, an insurance company vice president, went hunting for a place to live in Oakland, California. What the realtor showed them was a sturdy, elegant structure built in 1926 with two floors of light, airy rooms neatly tucked into one of Oakland's characteristic hillsides. What Gullickson and Frankenfield saw was a steep, walled entryway on which to train vines and place containers, a unique planting opportunity on top of the garage (it was covered by a foot or so of soil), and a 75-by-50-foot backyard that slopes up from the house on which to grow a rich assortment of plants. Not that the southeast-facing lot was devoid of greenery. At the time, the yard featured a lacy, pink-flowered tamarisk tree and a medley of some 30 rosebushes, which were hopelessly mired in masses of blackberries, ivy, and "thankfully thornless" cotoneaster. A stunning arborvitae ("the kind most people plant on either side of the front door until they grow together") served as the focal point of the backyard, accompanied by a mysterious citrus tree whose provenance was "probably a seed from a grapefruit someone ate in the fifties." The previous owners' guiding mission, "Keep things back!" was clearly evident. Fortunately, Gullickson is blessed with the gift of imagination and the fortitude to take out what he doesn't want, and, fortunately, Frankenfield is willing to follow suit. A deal was made, and a new mission determined--"to create a haven of privacy in which to grow intriguing plants."

Although establishing a guiding principle for a garden is fairly easy to do, its execution generally requires tackling a multitude of muscle-straining obstacles. Here, the wild tangle of growth had to be cleared and the hillside terraced to prevent erosion and provide places in which to relax and entertain. This exercise revealed thick, rocky, clay soil. The next step was to add a foot and a half of topsoil to create a more congenial, better-drained environment for plant roots. (Even so, the water-retaining clay used to create seeps in wet winters, which flooded the basement of the house and occasionally posed problems for the aridland plants of which the two are fond.)

How to screen the rear garden from the surrounding houses was one of the pair's next concerns, although that issue obviously required more time to solve. Large plants that grow quickly in this microclimate, which hovers between USDA Zones 9 and 10, were established at the top of the slope, including *Sparrmannia africana*, a somewhat tender tree with large, lobed, velvety green leaves; giant timber bamboo (*Bambusa oldhamii*); and spiky *Cordyline australis*, accented by the drooping white-and-purple-tinged blossoms of shell ginger (*Alpinia zerumbet*) and creamy yellow, deliciously fragrant butterfly ginger (*Hedychium coronarium*). These provide extra protection against the wind and form a semitropical backdrop for the lush, intricately textured carpet that now invites the eye downward from the oval lawn of the upper terrace, through the wonders of the mixed border, and onto the lower terrace that acts as an extension of the house.

Initially, the carpet was English in feel, with pretty clusters of foxgloves, *Penstemon 'Huntington Pink'*, *scabiosa*, *verbascums*, and the invasive-but-endearing *Impatiens balfourii*. "We used these plants as binders at first," Gullickson notes, "because they were easy to grow, bloom readily, and take up space. And the penstemons can be kept clipped if necessary to get a late-summer flowering." Over time, certain plants crowded out others, which were eventually replaced instead of replanted.

Although traces of the old standbys remain, the tapestry has become

decidedly Mediterranean in feel, with a touch of the tropics and a textural rhythm that hints of Japan. Exotic foliage plants and succulents, such as aeoniums, aloes, agaves, and cotyledons, predominate. "Visitors from colder climates are often taken aback when they come to the garden," Gullickson says, "because they are accustomed to seeing many of these plants in pots and conservatories, rather than in the ground where they can grow to full size and be combined with other things."

Edible plants, such as herbs, tomatoes, and salad greens, are also cultivated, though the lack of space relegates them to niches in pots on the lower terrace and wherever there might be space between the ornamentals on the sunny hillside. "One of nicest things about our garden" Gullickson says modestly, "is that it is protected from the coldest and harshest winds. That is one of the reasons everything has done so well. We also get sun from the south and the east. It travels down the hillside, starting at the upper terrace in the morning, and baking the lower terrace in the afternoon."

Along the winding stone path that conducts guests through the garden's various levels, bold architectural forms bolstered by soft mounds of blossom demand attention at significant intervals. The broad, red-striped leaves of three *Phormium tenax* plants, for example, create a loose triangle around the upper terrace lawn, while the hefty, pink-tinged bells of *Brugmansia* 'Frosty Pink' can be seen to the left of the upper terrace and again on the right of the garden farther down. (Another *Brugmansia* cultivar, 'Charles Grimaldi', makes a spectacular show over the garage in front of the house, bearing as many as 30 golden blossoms per branch for most of the summer.) In between, your eye is captured by the silvery, somewhat menacing form of a six-foot *Melianthus major*, echoed on the opposite side of the garden by a stand of equally silvery *Macleaya cordata*, whose rusty undersides are accentuated by grassy drifts of red-bronze *Carex buchananii*.

Bold plants are the foundation of many of Gullickson's favorite combinations, though he admits that using as many of them as he does can be tricky. "I love to play different textures and colors against each other," he says, "and use a lot of plants you could probably call interesting rather than pretty. But if you use lots of what could otherwise be considered accent plants, they tend to look tight and contrived. It's a matter of working with them in place. I don't have qualms about using common plants, either, so the garden is a mix of the very common and the unusual."

Gullickson counts among his successes the strappy foliage of *Phormium tenax* combined with golden grass (*Arundinaria viridistriata*), bright blue borage, and orange and yellow nasturtiums; or nestled among purple trailing lantana, *Carex* 'Frosted Curls', *Euphorbia rigida*, and *Helichrysum petiolare* 'Limelight', which is perennial here with protection. Another combination, located on the upper terrace near an attractive, adobe-colored obelisk and an elegant earthenware pot, consists of clouds of white *Cerastium tomentosum* offset by deep-green swaths of Algerian ivy and the broad, orange-toothed tongues of *Aloe camperi*, whose edges and torches of tangerine-colored blossoms glow when back-lit by the sun.

"People should think of garden plants not as additions to a house, but more like furniture, things that can be moved if you don't like where they are," Gullickson says. "A lot of my combinations just came--instead of finding the right plant for the right spot, it was a matter of finding a spot in which I could put a plant I liked. But there has to be a dynamic tension between them," he cautions. "There needs to be the play of form and shape and color to create a harmonious total from disparate plants. It takes a lot of rearranging when you get tired of something, and you cannot be too attached to a plant that might distract from a composition." Since Gullickson's main interest is foliage texture, it means removing flowers that might be disruptive as well. This year, for instance, he removed a third of the aeoniums' wands of pink blossoms to prevent them from overwhelming the beauty of the plants' rosettes of foliage and the foliage of their associates. (Some people might recoil at this notion; perhaps such cutting is easier to do if you like to bring flowers indoors, as these two do.)

Gullickson's notions of harmony are primarily intuitive, he says, although he credits some of this to the fact that he grew up in Southern California in a gardening family who paid close attention to color and spatial relationships. His maternal grandparents were gardeners as well,

so gardening was something that came to him early on. "One just did it," he says matter-of-factly. His eventual entrance into nursery work was not at all surprising--in 1973 he gave up graduate school to work for Kata Shi Landscape Nursery in Santa Barbara, where he was employed for three years. From there, he has intermittently worked as a garden designer, caretaker, and teacher on his own between stints at Egger & Son Nurseries in Marin County and at Magic Gardens in Berkeley.

"I love working in nurseries," he says. "It's a great way to keep in touch with who's growing what and what's new in plants, and because you're dealing with so many people, it offers many clues to the cultural requirements of different plants in a particular region. It's highly educational." While Frankenfield admits to being more of the "maintainer than the designer," his enthusiasm is equal to Gullickson's, and he finds he can't wait to get out and work in the garden after being in a "hermetically sealed office" all day.

Another love Gullickson gained early on was for water and fish ponds, influenced largely by Japanese neighbors in Santa Barbara who also gardened and accepted gifts of goldfish whenever his had multiplied. "I mostly like the sound of running water," he explains. "It's like a fireplace, actually, in that it can pull your interest and be very mesmerizing. Basically this is an arid climate, but even in the hottest of weather, a little water is psychologically cooling, if not physically cooling."

As a result, a stone's throw from the lower terrace's comfortable chairs, canvas umbrella, and assorted plants in containers--such as the brilliant red-blossomed Canna 'Ambassador' and the rare Canna 'Stuttgart' with its variegated foliage--is a small irregularly shaped pool with a thin waterfall. A golden-blossomed yellow water lily (*Nymphaea* 'Chromatella') floats tranquilly in the two feet of water, along with a bushy stand of sweet flag (*Acorus gramineus*). Among their roots swim goldfish, a not-so-small catfish, and several of the largest koi you have ever seen in such a tiny pond. (The secret to huge koi, Frankenfield reveals, is to feed them a combination of fish food and Eukanuba Adult Light dog food.)

Every year the pool's inhabitants attract a majestic snowy egret, which likes to dine on the goldfish, as does the occasional, more prosaic raccoon. These visitors are endured with grace, particularly since they tend to catch only those fish that are too ill or old to escape. Birds, butterflies, and snakes are also encouraged. The only creature that is not tolerated is the snail. "Snails are our biggest problem," Gullickson says. "Occasionally we put out snail bait, but mostly we handpick them because of the fishpond and the drainage. Not using pesticides seems to pay off, because there are lots of critters in the garden." The wildlife the garden attracts is augmented by the pair's two dogs, Ben and Ramona; Lionel the cat; and some fanciful counterparts: plastic or ceramic lizards, crocodiles, and other animals, hidden among the plants or "roaming" about the terrace. "It's fun to have people stumble across them," Gullickson explains. "It's our element of whimsy, sort of like the spiritual remnant of a ha-ha in England."

Arching out over the edges of the pool are the broad leaves of a 12-year-old *Gunnera tinctoria* (also known as *G. chilensis*), which Gullickson kept in a 36-inch box until he was able to give it a permanent home here. The narrow, graceful foliage and habit of the uncommon Japanese bamboo *Sasa tessellata* appears nearby, and is echoed in form, but not in color, by the black bamboo (*Phyllostachys nigra*) on the terrace. Opposite the pool, the terrace takes on a woodland effect, created in part by a large, shading box elder (*Acer negundo*), a relic of the previous tenants that helps soak up the water in the seep that forms at the bottom of the hill. The tree also tends to drop a lot of debris, but it has been much better about that, Gullickson reports, since it was pollarded last year.

Beneath the elder are drifts of sharp-leaved *acanthus*, graceful ginger, *Impatiens balfourii*, and the native wood ferns and western sword ferns that have elbowed their way in to create their own combinations. Unexpected guests, such as the ferns and even buddleias, which appear in the garden even though there aren't any in the neighborhood, are allowed to stay as long as they behave and mix well with the other residents.

This degree of tolerance does not mean that a laissez-faire attitude is taken toward maintenance, however. Both owners spend hours in the garden, weeding, deadheading, moving plants to more desirable spots, and eradicating those that are no longer intriguing. They start most of the plants small, either from cuttings from friends' gardens or from six-packs,

then carefully tend them until they became established. Watering is done primarily by a low-volume drip irrigation and spray system divided into different zones. The center section, or mixed border, is fairly drought tolerant, so it is watered every two weeks or so, although the fountain of *Miscanthus sinensis*, Gullickson confesses, would probably prefer a more regular drinking schedule. The lower terrace is on a separate timer and receives water twice a week to encourage a lush look, although tropical might be a more accurate word to use. It is difficult to imagine anything lush looking than the hillside beyond.

Once the bulk of the back garden was established, the industrious pair were able to devote their attention to a different design problem--the top of the garage in front of the house. When they bought the property, the sunny area over the bunkerlike block of cement contained lawn, a few rosebushes, and a *Magnolia Xsoulangiana*. Gradually the two started "eating away at the lawn" in an effort to create a larger planting area and thereby soften the imposing nature of the structure and the noise and distraction of the street. "We wanted it to look sort of tropical and exotic, but not outrageous, because we don't spend as much time in front as we do in back," Gullickson says.

Toward this end, Gullickson and Frankenfield planted five *Brugmansia* 'Charles Grimaldi' to form a loose screen around the lawn; when these plants are in bloom the perfume of their golden bells fill the neighborhood. Joining them is an unusual cast of characters including Chinese rice paper tree (*Tetrapanax papyrifer*), with broad, felted leaves and pleasantly peeling bark; 'Iceberg' rose and *Thalictrum rochebrunianum*, both white; *Zea perennis*, a tall perennial corn with red stalks and tiny, beadlike kernels; and an agapetes with long, arching stalks of orange, pendulous blossoms marked with brown that cascade enticingly over the edges of the garage. In order to incorporate water sounds here, Gullickson constructed a Japanese fountain out of an Asian stoneware bowl and sections of bamboo "rescued from an ancient cocktail lounge that was being demolished." The umbrellalike leaves of *Darmera peltata* appropriately grace the fountain. It relishes the moist soil, which tends to flood when it rains heavily. Because of this, part of the lawn will have to be lifted and the garage roof drilled to create better drainage, unthinkable if the garage hadn't been "overbuilt by a cement contractor in the early 1920s."

From here, Gullickson is toying with the idea of further reducing the lawn, perhaps replacing it with a multitextured, crazy-paved mosaic of tiles, bricks, and broken plates, studded with low-growing plants that require less water than turf does. Once the screening plants fill in a little more, this also would make the space a more inviting place in which to take advantage of the morning sun.

Otherwise, Gullickson generally is satisfied with the direction the garden has taken in a relatively short period of time. "Now that the bulk of the garden is in place," he says, "or at least the structural plants that give it shape and dimension, I'm liking it more and more. Early on there's a tendency to want to be changing things all the time, but now I find that it's very satisfying to just watch things grow and mature. I've done lots of gardens for other people, and had them in places that I've rented, but I've left them all behind. This is the longest I've lived in one place since I was a kid, and it's nice to having something that is mine. It really is a refuge."

In answer to the question, Refuge from what? Gullickson responds, "As much as we like the Bay area and all it has to offer, this is a counterpoint to urban living, an escape from the traffic and the noise and the hustle and bustle of the city. I think gardens for most people are a way of keeping in touch with the nonhuman world, with nature. It certainly is that for us. And it's not like creating a piece of art that doesn't change once it is completed. It's a process that we are continually involved in."

As you mount the rust-colored stairs in front of the house, admiring their edging of potted succulents and ferns and fans of variegated *fatshedera*, then pass through the house to emerge in the exotic-yet-contemplative world of color and texture on the other side, it's obvious that there could be no better place for this resourceful pair to call home.

Added material

Deborah A. Starr is a contributing editor of this magazine. She gardens in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Far left: Over the garage, yellow-flowered *Alchemilla mollis* and the large leaves of *Darmera peltata* flank a bamboo fountain. Left: The sloping rear garden features orange-flowered *Aloe saponaria* (left) and *Aloe arborescens* (center), purple-flowered *Campanula portenschlagiana*, and a golden-leaved *Buddleia alternifolia* cultivar pruned and trained to cascade above the pool. Below: A stark "before" photo showing the rear garden.

The Gullickson Garden 1. *Acer negundo* 2. *Aloe comptonii* 3. *Neomarica caerulea* 4. *Melianthus major* 5. *Carex buchananii* 6. *Petasites japonicus* var. *giganteus* 7. *Phormium tenax* 8. *Helichrysum* & *lantana* 9. *Bambusa oldhamii* 10. *Aloe arborescens* 11. *Doryanthes palmeri* 12. *Brugmansia* 'Frosty Pink' 13. *Aloe saponaria* 14. *Gunnera chilensis* 15. pool 16. *Phyllostachys nigra* 17. umbrella

Above, center: A tamarisk tree to the right of the slope creates vertical interest and a soft billowy effect. Above: The swordlike leaves of *Furcraea roezlii* in the background and the daggerlike foliage of *Aloe comptonii* in front mimic the obelisk on the upper lawn. White *Cerastium tomentosum* and pink *Rosa* 'Bonica' provide color interest.

Above: The vermillion "candles" of *Aloe arborescens* glow against a mound of *Miscanthus sinensis*. The small magenta flowers of *Polygala xdalmaisiana* provide vivid contrast. Right: Kent Gullickson (seated) and Joe Frankenfield.

The flowers of *Campanula portenschlagiana* are strewn like amethysts among coronets of *Aloe comptonii*. Thin strands of *Carex comans*, to the right, provide textural variety.

DESCRIPTORS:

Slopes; Garden design; Gardens--California

- end of record -

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Display 9/9/11 (Item 2 from file: 98)

DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text

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02519037 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGS193019037

Jewels among the stones: a sampler of rock garden plants.

Fischer, Thomas

Horticulture (Horticulture) v. 71 (Apr. '93) p. 70-3

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article

SPECIAL FEATURES: il ISSN: 0018-5329

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

RECORD TYPE: Abstract RECORD STATUS: Corrected or revised record

ABSTRACT: Eleven classes of rock garden plants are described. These are gentians, dwarf buckwheats, pasqueflowers, lewisias, Chinese primroses (*Primula vialii*), penstemons, Androsace, soldanellas, sun roses, verbascums, and *Campanula portenschlagiana* . .

DESCRIPTORS:

Rock gardens

- end of record -

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	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments
1	BRS	L1	0	campangula	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/09/13 12:58	
2	BRS	L2	2	portenschlagiana	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/09/13 12:58	
3	BRS	L3	231	campanula	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/09/13 12:58	
4	BRS	L4	0	08.01.17	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/09/13 12:58	
5	BRS	L5	0	pkmp01	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/09/13 12:58	

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments
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7	BRS	L7	32450	jensen	USPAT; US-P GPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERW ENT	2004/09/13 12:59	
8	BRS	L8	2	2 and 2	USPAT; US-P GPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERW ENT	2004/09/13 12:59	
9	BRS	L9	21	6 and 3	USPAT; US-P GPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERW ENT	2004/09/13 12:59	
10	BRS	L10	6	7 and 3	USPAT; US-P GPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERW ENT	2004/09/13 12:59	

	U	1	Document ID	Issue Date	Pages	Title	Current OR
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US PP14897 P2	20040615	4	Campanula plant named `10.00.99`	PLT/263
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US PP14597 P2	20040316	3	Campanula plant named `10.00.14`	PLT/263
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EP 1230842 A1	20020814	10	Campanula propagation	
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EP 1230841 A1	20020814	7	Control of campanula habit	
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EP 1230841 A	20020814	7	New method of controlling the habit of Campanula plants comprises treating the plants with 2-chloroethylphosphonic acid at the end of the vegetative growth period and stimulating generative growth in long daylight conditions	
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EP 1230842 A	20020814	10	Asexual propagation of rosette-forming Campanula comprises treating parent plant with high dose of plant hormone belonging to the gibberellins	

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2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 20020162152 P1	20021031	3	CAMPANULA PLANT NAMED 'CAMGOOD'	PLT/263
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 20020116739 P1	20020822	3	CAMPANULA TAKESIMANA PLANT NAMED 'BEAUTIFUL TRUST'	PLT/263
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